



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/726,736	12/03/2003	Michael P. Naipawer III	FDN-2605/CONT	5835

7590 07/29/2004

William J. Davis, Esq.
GAF MATERIALS CORPORATION
Legal Dept., Bldg. 10
1361 Alps Road
Wayne, NJ 07470

EXAMINER

BOYD, JENNIFER A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1771

DATE MAILED: 07/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/726,736	Applicant(s) NAIPAWER ET AL.	
	Examiner Jennifer A Boyd	Art Unit 1771	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 9 and 13 are objected to because of the following informalities: the terms “fiberglass” and “naphthenic” are misspelled. Appropriate correction is required.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement filed December 3, 2003 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because the Applicant has failed to submit the Information Disclosure Statement on a PTO-1449 form. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609 ¶ C(1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Art Unit: 1771

4. Claims 1, 3 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cooper et al. (GB 2,165,564 A).

Cooper is directed to a method of forming a roof waterproofing system to be applied to a roof deck (page 1, lines 1 – 10 and 50 – 65).

As to claim 1, Cooper teaches a composite comprising a self-adhesive sheet comprising two layers of pressure-sensitive and waterproofing bituminous compound separated by a core layer (page 1, lines 74 – 77). The Examiner equates the two layers of pressure-sensitive and waterproofing bituminous compound to Applicant's **"adhesive layer"** and **"waterproof, asphalt-based adhesive layer"**. Cooper teaches that the bituminous compound is a suitably tacky compound (page 1, lines 77 – 78), which can adhere strongly to materials when moderate pressure is applied (page 1, lines 80 – 85). The core layer is equated to Applicant's **"polyolefin film"**. Cooper teaches that the core layer may be a polymeric film, for example, a polyolefin such as polyethylene, polypropylene or copolymer thereof (page 2, lines 53 – 61). Cooper teaches that the laminate can comprise an integral apertured sheet which is adhered to one face of the bituminous compound (page 1, lines 91 – 95). The Examiner equates the integral apertured sheet to the **"reinforcing mat"** and the face of the bituminous compound to the outside face of the **"waterproof, asphalt-based adhesive layer"**. The apertured sheet is preferably a woven or non-woven sheet of natural or synthetic fiber, preferably a polymer or glass fiber non-woven fabric (page 1, lines 100 – 106). The apertured sheet is substantially impervious to the bituminous compound except where there is an aperture, and the sheet is capable of bonding to a substrate in the area of the aperture (page 1, lines 95 – 100). The adhesive that permeates the apertured sheet through the apertures is equated to the Applicant's second **"waterproof asphalt-**

Art Unit: 1771

based adhesive layer". The face of the self-adhesive sheet having the apertured sheet desirably carries a release sheet which may be stripped therefrom to permit the self-adhesive sheet to be applied to the roof deck of the insulation (page 1, lines 125 – 130). Therefore, the release sheet is bonded to the apertured sheet by means of the bituminous compound exposed through the apertures of the apertured sheet. Cooper additionally teaches a release sheet, equated to Applicant's "**polyolefin release film**", which may be a silicone-treated paper or plastic film, preferably a thin low-melting polymer film such as a polyethylene or polypropylene film (page 2, lines 1 – 10). A final waterproofing sheet is applied as the top layer of the roof, equated to Applicant's "**surface layer**". The final waterproofing sheet may be an aluminum foil as required by claim 3 (page 2, lines 125 – 130). The composite can be provided in roll form (page 3, example 3).

It should be noted that "adapted to interface the environment" and "adapted to sealingly adhere to a substrate" are "adapted to" type limitations. It has been held that an element "adapted to" perform a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the ability to so perform. It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. In re Hutchison, 69 USPQ 138.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 1771

6. Claims 2, 9 and 10 - 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooper et al. (GB 2,165,564 A).

As to claims 2, 9 and 11, Cooper teaches the claimed invention except fails to teach that the surface layer has a thickness of 0.5 mils to 3.0 mils as required by claim 2, the reinforcing mat has a basis weight of from about 20 g/m² to 120 g/m² as required by claim 9 and the polyolefin release film has a thickness of from about 0.5 mils to about 5.0 mils as required by claim 11. It should be noted that the surface layer and film layer thickness are a result effective variables; for example, as the thickness decreases, the layer becomes more pliable. It should be noted that basis weight is a result effective variable; for example, as the weight decreased, the mat would become more flexible and easier to handle. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to create a surface layer has a thickness of 0.5 mils to 3.0 mils as required by claim 2, the reinforcing mat has a basis weight of from about 20 g/m² to 120 g/m² as required by claim 9 and the polyolefin release film has a thickness of from about 0.5 mils to about 5.0 mils as required by claim 11 since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). In the present invention, one would have been motivated to optimize the surface layer thickness and the basis weight of the reinforcing mat in order to have a composite which has added strength provided by the reinforcing mat while adding little additional weight and maintaining the flexibility of the composite by incorporating a thin surface layer.

As to claim 10, Cooper teaches that the apertured sheet, or "reinforcing mat", can be a polyester film (polyethylene terephthalate) (page 1, lines 99 – 106).

Art Unit: 1771

7. Claims 4 – 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooper et al. (GB 2,165,564 A) in view of Stierli (US 4,442,148).

Cooper teaches that the final waterproofing sheet, or “surface layer”, may be any environmentally stable and protective waterproofing sheet (page 2, lines 120 – 125).

Cooper fails to teach that the “surface layer” is a high density polyethylene.

Stierli is directed to waterproofing laminate for use as a structural surfacing for concrete decks, foundations and roofs (column 1, lines 10 – 15). The laminate comprises a pre-formed laminate structure of waterproofing flexible bituminous membrane having a flexible polymeric support sheet on at least one major face (column 2, lines 30 – 40). The support sheet 3 is non-removably adhered to the composition (column 2, lines 50 – 56). The support sheet can be made out of a polyolefin film such as polyethylene (column 3, lines 63 – 67), or specifically, in the example, a high density polyethylene film was used (column 4, lines 40 – 50).

Since Cooper does not disclose examples of alternate waterproofing sheets which are environmentally stable and waterproof, it would have been obvious and necessary to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a high density polyethylene film as suggested by Stierli in the composite of Cooper, motivated by the expectation of successfully practicing the invention of Cooper and having a strong and thermally stable sheet which will provide waterproof protection.

8. Claims 7 – 8 and 13 – 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cooper et al. (GB 2,165,564 A) in view of Walther et al. (US 6,319,969).

Art Unit: 1771

As to claims 7, 8, 13 and 15, Cooper teaches a pressure-sensitive and waterproofing bituminous compound which consists of bitumen compounded with a polymer and optionally other components including tackifiers, extenders, fillers, pigments and oils to give a material which is waterproof and will adhere strongly to materials such as primed concrete when moderate pressure is applied. Preferably, the polymer is a natural or synthetic rubber (page 1, lines 70 – 90).

Cooper fails to teach a pressure-sensitive and bituminous compound adhesive comprising of from about 60% w/w to about 80% w/w of asphalt, of from about 5% w/w to about 15% w/w of styrene-butadiene-styrene polymer or styrene-iso-styrene polymer, of from about 5% w/w to about 30% w/w of a limestone filler in a finely divided form, of from about 0.1% w/w to about 10% w/w naphthenic oil, and of from about 0.1% w/w to about 10% w/w of polybutene polymer.

Walther teaches an interpolymer composition useful as an adhesive (column 21, lines 61 – 64) and which is commonly used as an asphalt modifier (column 1, lines 35 – 40). The composition comprises an interpolymer or interpolymer/polymer blend, a processing agent and filler as well as other additives (column 2, lines 41 – 44). The polymer used can be a styrene-butadiene random co-polymer (SBR or SBS) (column 6, lines 65 – 67). The composition can additionally contain a limestone filler (claim 45 and column 12, lines 45 – 60), naphthenic oil (column 18, lines 38 – 52) and a polybutene tackifier (column 17, lines 18 – 20).

Since Cooper lacks specific disclosure to the components of the pressure-sensitive and bituminous compound adhesive, it would have been obvious and necessary to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the composition as suggested by Walther as the adhesive in the composite of Cooper, motivated by the expectation of successfully

Art Unit: 1771

practicing the invention of Cooper and the desire of having a thermally stable and weather-resistant adhesive.

As to claims 13 and 15, Cooper in view of Walther discloses the claimed invention except for that the adhesive comprises 60% - 80% w/w of asphalt, 5% - 15% w/w styrene-butadiene-styrene, 5% w/w - 30% w/w of limestone filler, 0.1% - 10% w/w of naphthenic oil and 0.1 - 10% w/w of a polybutene polymer. It should be noted that the amount of asphalt, styrene-butadiene-styrene, limestone filler, naphthenic oil and polybutene polymer are result effective variables. For example, the amount of asphalt impacts the adhesive properties, styrene-butadiene-styrene impacts the elasticity and the amount of limestone, naphthenic oil and polybutene impacts the mechanical properties of the adhesive. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to create an adhesive with 60% - 80% w/w of asphalt, 5% - 15% w/w styrene-butadiene-styrene, 5% w/w - 30% w/w of limestone filler, 0.1% - 10% w/w of naphthenic oil and 0.1 - 10% w/w of a polybutene polymer since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). In the present invention, one would have been motivated to optimize the amounts of asphalt, styrene-butadiene-styrene, limestone filler, naphthenic oil and polybutene polymer in order to create a high-strength, water-proof, strongly adhesive compound.

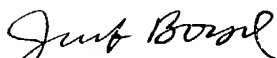
As to claim 14, Cooper teaches that the adhesive compound may be 0.5 to 5 mm thick (page 1, lines 88 - 90).


Art Unit: 1771

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer A Boyd whose telephone number is 571-272-1473. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday (8:30am - 6:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on 571-272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Jennifer Boyd
July 23, 2004


Ula C. Ruddock
Primary Examiner
Tech Center 1700